Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1806. [No. 1491.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } a boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Nov. 12.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner
BETSEY,
Burthen eight hundred barrels; *Was built in eighteen hundred and two*—And is without exception the beſt Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*
Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*

Dec. 14 tf.

Fo Freight or Charter

To Europe or the Weſt-Indies,
THE BRIG
EQUATOR,
Henry Moore, Maſter;
Burthen 230 hhds. For terms apply to the maſter on board, or to
HUGH SMITH.

Dec. 16. d

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,
The SHIP
HETTY,
Just arrived from Liverpool, and lying at Col. Ramſay's wharf. Her inventory may be ſeen and deſcription of the Ship made known, on application to Captain Ruſſel, on board or to
Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If ſaid ſhip is not ſold in ten or fifteen days, ſhe will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & C.

January 1. d

HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Caſtle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18

FIVE DOLLARS *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the ſubſcriber about the 18th of September laſt, an apprentice to the tobacconiſts buſineſs, named JOHN BEAL, between 14 and 15 years of age; had on a nankeen roundabout, waiſtcoat and trowſers. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice and return him, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

Thomas Taylor.

Two journeyman *Segar-Makers* will meet with conſtant employ and good wages, by applying to

THOMAS TAYLOR.
Prince-ſtreet, two doors below Water-ſtreet, Alexandria.

January 3. 3t*

JUST RECEIVED,
9 boxes—containing
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation.
ALSO,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;
For Sale, by
John G. Ladd.

December 13.

The SHIP
LEONIDAS,
Capt. MACKENZIE;
Now in complete order for the reception of a cargo of tobacco, wheat or flour. Two thouſand buſhels ſalt remain unſold, and ready to be delivered to purchaſers from on board.

Any conſignments made to *John Mills*, jun. London, by the Leonidas, or placed under his direction, advances on ſaid ſhipments will be made, if required, either in bills of exchange or in money at the current exchange—by the ſubſcribers,

Rickets, Newton & Co.

December 31. eod

The Ship ROSE,
Of Alexandria,
DENNIS MCCARTY, JOHNSTON, Maſter,
Will ſail in 10 or 15 days, from New-York to Bourdeaux. For freight or paſſage, apply to *Thomas Beckley*, of New-York, or to
Rickets, Newton & Co.

December 31. eod

Mandeville and Jameſſon,
OFFER FOR SALE,
For Cash, Produce, or on the uſual Credit;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Conſiſting of
Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family uſe,
Peach and Apple-Brandy,
Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels ſtrong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Liſbon,
Malaga, and } WINES.
Teneriffe
40 caſes St. Eſtaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Iriſh Whiskey,
100 caſes Weſt Schiedam Gin.
A few hogſheads of choice Molaſſes,
Teneſſee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong,
Hyſon-ſkin, and } TEAS,
Bohea
Very carefully ſelected from the beſt cargoes for country trade and family uſe.
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Muſtard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Caſſia, Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, race and ground.
Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimſtone.
Patent Shot, aſſorted, from BB to No. 6.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,
Mould and Dipt Candles.
Britiſh Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

NOTICE.

THE Stock-Holders in the Marine Inſurance Company, of Alexandria, are informede that an election for fifteen Directors to manage the affairs of the ſaid Company for the year enſuing, will be held at the court-houſe, in Alexandria, the 15th of next month.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. Hartſhorne, Preſident.

12th mo. 24d.

☞ Mr. Green, Frederickſburg; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Wincheſter; are requeſted to inſert the above two weeks in their reſpective paper.

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,
THAT an election will be held at the Court Houſe in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of chooſing 9 directors of ſaid Bank for the enſuing year agreeably to charter.

Gurden Chapin, *Caſhr.*

Dec. 16 eo4w.

Mr. Davis of Richmond, Mr. Green of Fredericksburg, and Mr. Bowen of Wincheſter, will pleaſe inſert the above four weeks in their reſpective news-papers.

FAXON, METCALF & CO.
Have received per Schooner MARIA, *from* BOSTON, *and offer for Sale,*
36 barrels New England Rum,
24 barrels (fall caught) Mackarel,
1 tierce Tanner's Oil,
180 Reams Wrapping Paper,
And a general aſſortment of Shoes, &c. to be opened immediately and diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

ALSO ON HAND,
6 pipes Holland Gin,
4 pipes French Brandy,
40 barrels Boſton Pork,
Few hogſheads and barrels Moläſſes, and
160 Tile.

Cash will be given for CORN AND RYE, apply as above.

December 30, eo2w

HUGH SMITH
Has received by the ſhip Hetty, his aſſortment of
Queens Ware,
And by the brig Equator, an aſſortment of
Cut and Plain Glaſs,
Which will enable him to ſupply the orders of his cuſtomers.

On board of the Hetty,
5000 buſhels Stoved Salt,
300 do. coarſe houſe Coal,
150 do. Canal do.

Dec. 31. zaw6w

---

25 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for ſale by
R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. tf

N. B. This Wine has lain a conſiderable time in the Weſt Indies.

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle; as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips lately arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

New Brewery.

Iſaac Entwiſle and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, they have commenced Brewing, and will have BEER ready for delivery in a few days, which he hopes will pleaſe ſuch as uſe it.

He will give the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices for good clean Barley.

Grain and Yeaſt may be had at the Brewery.

December 20. d1m

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the houſe of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treaſurer of ſaid Company ten dollars on each ſhare by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, on the firſt day of February, 1806—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of May—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of July—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of September—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of November next enſuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompſon, *Treaſurer.*

December 13. d1tFeb

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, on King ſtreet, has, in addition to his former ſtock, added
A freſh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his aſſortment complete.
He now offers for ſale, on his uſual low terms,
Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin, and } *TEAS*, particularly ſelected for family uſe.
Souchong
Beſt Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a ſuperior quality.
Madeira,
Buſſellos,
Sherry,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and } *WINES.*
Genuine Old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family uſe,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Iriſh and country Whiskey,
Moläſſes, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caſſia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Baſket Salt for table uſe, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimſtone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all ſizes, beſt Engliſh and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very beſt Chewing Tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.
London Muſtard, warranted of a ſuperior quality, Dixon's beſt ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been ſelected with care and will be diſpoſed of on the very loweſt terms.

December 16. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has received by the late arrivals an elegant aſſortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Waiſtcoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muſlins
Silks, Moleſkins, Florentines,	India and Britiſh Book do.
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts.
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worſted, Cotton and Silk Hoſiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,	Oſtrich Feathers,
4-4 7/8 Iriſh Linens,	Italian Mantaus,
Shirting Cotton,	Fine India Perſians,
Long Lawns,	Baſtas, Mamoodies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlaſs, Ticklenburg,
Dimities, Gambrick do.	Oſnaburgs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional aſſortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

TUNIS CRAVEN,
HAS FOR SALE
Beſt Havanna SEGARS in boxes;
And a few Puncheons
NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

November 13. d

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Left the Little-River turnpike road, about the 10th of September laſt,

A Negro Man named *JACOB*,

belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceaſed. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overſeers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent
for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. dtf

From the New-York Evening Post.

DIPLOMACY IN FRANCE.

We lay aside our seventh number of the series on Neutral Rights, to give the following article to the public the first moment we are put in possession of the documents. It will repay our readers, especially mercantile gentlemen, for the trouble of perusing it.

In the year 1798, the ship *New-Jersey* owned by Nicklin and Griffiths, respectable merchants of Philadelphia, was taken on a return voyage, richly laden, from Canton, by one of the numerous French privateers, which at that period infested the seas, and depredated on American commerce. An appeal from the decree of Vice Admiralty, having been duly entered, the case came at length before the American commissioners under the treaty of 1803; who decided in favour of restitution, & gave a certificate in behalf of the claimants for upwards of two hundred thousand dollars. In this stage of the business Ambassador Armstrong received a letter from the Minister of the Treasury of the French government, telling him that he suspected, or had been informed, that Nicklin and Griffith were an English house, or that they were agents for an English house, and that the cargo was loaded from the English factories at Canton, and asking his advice what should be done. In answer to this Mr. Armstrong tells Monsieur Marbois, that although he knows nothing from any document, in his possession, yet that he had received some verbal information, confirmatory of Monsieur Marbois's suspicions, which he very obligingly details to Monsieur Marbois, though in doing so, as we shall bye and bye see, he relates certain things for fact which were not such. Having done his best to shew the property to be English and the owners English owners; he then informs Monsieur Marbois, that even if he should be mistaken in all this, there is another ground to be taken which will answer every purpose precisely as well——namely that he has no sort of doubt that this ship was insured, and that the claimants prosecuted for the insurers only, giving for a reason because large ships on long voyages are generally insured. The reader is by this time disposed to doubt if we are correct. Take then a certified copy of Mr. ambassador's own letter:

Paris, Dec. 1804.

The undersigned minister of the United States, to the minister of the public treasury

SIR,

I had the honor of receiving your letter on the subject of the claim made by Messrs. Nicklin and Griffith, of Philadelphia.

With regard to the facts which you alledge, viz.

"That this is an English house, doing business only for English merchants: that the ship New Jersy was loaded from the English factories at Canton, & that she belonged to English merchants." *I know nothing from any document in my possession.* The only written evidence applying to this case within my reach, is the record [report] of the American commission to which you allude, and which is directly adverse to the suggestion you have made; for I find that the Commissioners united in admitting the *New Jersey* to have been American property; and that the protest of one of the members of that board against the ultimate decision of the others, was founded, not on the fact of her being *English property*, but on that of the claimants not having pursued their remedy against the captors, to its proper consequence, viz. to an assurance that they were unable to pay.

On the other hand, though as I have already stated, no written document, I have had much verbal information which furnishes strong presumptive evidence of two facts—1st, that the *New-Jersey* was partially or altogether English property; and, 2dly, that, whether American or English, she was insured, and that no loss was sustained by the ostensible claimants.

The circumstances which render the first of these facts probable, are, that one, if not both the partners of this house were, recently before the fitting out of the ship *New-Jersey*, the clerks and carriers of pattern cards for manufacturing houses in Great Britain; that they have been notoriously the commission-agents of such houses since; that they were not in a condition to fit out a ship of the value of the *New-Jersey* with their own means; and that if they had assistance, it must have been derived from *British sources*, as it has not been even pretended they have had any American support.

The circumstances rendering the second fact *probable*, is in the knowledge of all men acquainted with commerce, as conducted in the U. States, viz. that much property committed to the seas on long voyages, and in a state of war, is always insured. Whence the *probability* of the present claim is pursued, not on account of the ostensible owners, but of the insurers. If these insurers are American, they have been amply paid in their profits, which in 1797 were equal to 20 per cent. per ann. on their capital; and if English, they cannot come within the provisions of the treaty.

Such is the amount of the verbal information I have received in this case, which at the same time I think it necessary to observe has been received without the sanction of an oath.

I am, sir,
With the highest consideration,
Your most obedient,
And very humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

M. Marbois, Minister Public Treasury.

I hereby certify, that the above and foregoing is a true copy from the original, recorded in the office of the American Legation.

PARIS, 23d January, 1805.

(Signed) NICHOLAS BIDDLE,
Secretary to the minister.

The consequence of such a letter from the American minister will appear by the following extracts of two letters written to the claimants by their agents at Paris.

COPY.

Paris 20th July, 1805.

Messrs. Nicklin and Griffith, Philadelphia.

DUPLICATE.

Gentlemen—The fate of the ship New-Jersey is decided. The minister of the public treasury was of opinion to pay one third part of the demand, out of the twenty millions proceeding from the sale of Louisiana, which would have produced sixty seven thousand six hundred and eighty three dollars thirty three cents, or three hundred sixty five thousand three hundred thirty three francs thirty three centimes.

Mr. Armstrong would not consent to allowing more than three hundred thousand francs or about fifty five thousand five hundred seventy nine dollars.

The emperor has given his assent, and we only wait for the convenience of Mr. Armstrong to receive the bills upon the treasury of the United States.

They require a receipt for the whole, mentioning, however, the sum actually paid.

They also require that that sum should be distributed among the concerned in such a manner that each of them should only have about three eleventh parts of what he would have received had the whole been paid.

The misfortune which you experience and which even all the members of the French government consider as an injustice, proceeds entirely from their having consulted Mr. Armstrong, and from Mr. Armstrong's (though he twice changed his opinion) having definitively maintained that the sum infured ought not to be reimbursed, and that the underwriters ought to lose the whole. It is on this principle that he thought that only one hundred thirty six thousand francs were to be reimbursed out of the sum of one million nine hundred sixty thousand francs which have been deposited, and that when he acceded to the demand which was made by the minister of the treasury of one hundred sixty four thousand francs more, he has thought that he conferred a very great favor. Nay, he contended for a great while that nothing at all should be paid.

In vain have we remonstrated that Mr. Armstrong had no right to interfere with this business, that he was only to decide upon these claims which the American board of commissioners had not admitted. The French minister has thought proper to act in concert with him, and we could only obtain the sum which we have already mentioned.

The loss therefore of seven hundred ninety six thousand francs, about one hundred and forty seven thousand dollars, proceeds only from Mr. Armstrong's having extended his functions beyond the powers conferred upon him, and from his not having formed a correct judgment of the rights of the American Underwriters on the restitutions of the vessels of their nation, ordered even by the Tribunals of the enemy, which acknowledged the capture to have been unjust,

Mr. Armstrong has in fact established as a principle in the case of the New-Jersey, that privateers have always a right to capture American vessels, since these never put to sea without being insured in America.

We consider this doctrine as a very great commercial and political misfortune,

As you will continue to carry on trade and if you do not the American nation always will carry on trade, we think that it would be necessary that your government should declare its sense of this transaction, and disavow in strong terms the doctrine of Mr. Armstrong, which all the nations of Europe will otherwise quote as a precedent against the United States.

COPY.

Paris, 22d September, 1805.

Messrs. Nicklin and Griffith, Philadelphia,

Gentlemen,

At last we have received the bills on the Treasury of the United States, which are now the only result of your lawful claim, you will have seen by our preceding letters and by our memorials as well printed as written, that we have neglected nothing that has been in our power to support it.

We had got the better of the resistance of the French government, they had yielded to reason and justice; they had consented to do honor to their faith which had been pledged to you.

The obstinacy of Mr. Armstrong, in intermeddling in this business, which ought to have been terminated by the decision which we had obtained of the American commissioners, and the principle which he has adopted, that there was nothing to be claimed for an insured vessel, have been the only causes which have occasioned your being paid three hundred thousand Francs, there existing a loss as well to you, as to the Underwriters, of seven hundred and ninety six thousand Francs.

We will enter our protest in your names against this conduct of his.

We hope that by this protest, of which we shall send to you an exemplification by the next opportunity, you will obtain some indemnity for the losses which the American Plenipotentiary has brought upon you.

Strange as the remark may seem, it by no means follows, that because the American ambassador has thus opposed himself to the claims of our citizens, he has been inattentive to the interests of our government. On the contrary, when we advert to the very singular fact, that in all this business of obtaining indemnity for losses under the Louisiana treaty, it has been so contrived that the interests of our government and of its individual citizens who may have claims on France, are directly adverse; the contrary supposition is to be made; and the ambassador may, consistently enough, be found to promote the cause of our administration while he impoverishes our fellow citizens.

By the treaty of 1803, the United States have assumed a responsibility for three millions of dollars, being debts due from France to individuals, for spoliations, provided individual prefer and substansiate claims against France to that amount; otherwise not, but only in proportion. If those debts therefore can be sunk below that sum, the surplus goes into or rather is never taken out of our treasury, and is just so much gained to the United States. When we first saw this treaty, we urged this very objection against it, that it created conflicting interests between the government and its citizens.* So that Mr. Armstrong, in causing two merchants to lose one hundred and forty thousand dollars, by this single operation caused our treasury to gain the same sum. Should he be equally successful in opposing the merchants in the majority of cases, we shall by and bye perceive Mr. Gallatin figuring away with perhaps two millions as so much saved by diplomatic skill, out of the three millions that it has been supposed we should be obliged to pay towards Louisiana, which will bring the purchase two millions cheaper to us than we have imagined; though what it exactly consists of, nobody pretends to know, since Mr. Jefferson lately informed us, that its bounds were "indefinite."

However, as there may be some who hold, that a public agent ought not merely to look at the *loss and gain*, of his immediate employers, but that he ought to have some little regard also to what is right and just: and who, therefore, may be inclined to examine into the grounds on which Mr. Armstrong, has gone in effecting such a *saving* to the United States; we will now accompany them in the enquiry.

Not having all the facts before us, we are not prepared to condemn the propriety of Mr. Armstrong's obtruding himself into this affair at all, which, however we extremely question, and which the above letters deny. We will suppose for the present, that there is nothing objectionable on this score: we will suppose that under the 10th article of the convention he was called on to decide upon the report of the commissioners; let us view the ground he has taken in opposition to the claims.

First, That the ship and cargo, were English property, or that the funds with which they were purchased must have been derived from *British sources*; and therefore were not within the treaty.

We presume the article alluded to is the 5th of the Convention, in which it is made "the express intention of the contracting parties, not to extend the benefit of the present convention to reclamations of American citizens, who shall have established houses of commerce in France, England, or other countries, than the United States, in partnership with foreigners, and who by that reason and the nature of their commerce, ought to be regarded as domiciliated in the places where such houses exist."

It is here urged against Nicklin and Griffith, that if they had funds to fit out such a ship as the New Jersey, such funds must have been "*derived from British sources.*" This, I fancy, is carrying the principle of contamination further than ever entered the head of the most inverate enemy Great Britain ever had. After this, it will not be safe for any young merchant, in this country, to establish his credit for industry, punctuality and integrity, and thereby obtain assistance from his friends in England, Scotland or Ireland, so as to carry on his business upon a more extensive scale; for should a French privateer capture his property, the American minister stands ready to assure the captor that it is a good prize, having been derived from British sources! —Well might the writer in the Charleston Courier say, 'that this very extraordinary diplomatic production claims the most serious attention of our mercantile men, and every person who feels for the dignity and independence of his country.'

What safety or protection (asks he) can our commerce receive, if our ministers, who are appointed to represent the honor and assert the interests of their country and their fellow citizens, shall inveigh against the mercantile character and reputation of our best citizens, and expose their property to the lawless plunder of free booters? Messrs. Nicklin and Griffith, he adds, are merchants of unexceptionable character, who from the industrious application of mercantile talents, have been able to advance the respectability of their house. Under the sanction of the laws of the country they embarked a large property in the ship New-Jersey"; and when, after the vessel had been captured, they prosecuted their claim in a foreign country, for the recovery of their property, behold, the American minister, in an official letter to the French minister of the public treasury, has the temerity to assert that these gentlemen were "not in a condition to fit out a ship of such value with their own means, and that therefore they must have derived them "from British sources," and this he does for the express purpose of preventing any restitution. And are public agents commissioned, fitted out at great expence, and sent abroad with large salaries for the purpose of libelling our citizens, and causing them the most serious losses in their property?

But the last ground taken by the ambassador to defeat their claim is the most extraordinary that ever entered the head of a rational being.

After stating the *probability* that the property was insured, he proceeds thus:

"If these insurers are American, they have been amply paid in their profits which in 1797 were equal to 20 per cent. per ann. on their capital; and if English, they cannot come within the treaty."

In other words, if the property, though American, is insured by the English, it must be condemned, because the insurers are English, inasmuch as the English are not within the treaty; if insured by Americans, it must be condemed, because the insurers are Americans, inasmuch as American insurers in 1797, gained 20 per cent. per ann. on their capital, and consequently could not be losers, and if not losers, not fair claimants. This two-edged argument doubtless glittered very much in the eyes of our diplomatic agent, and he could not resist it. But since when we take the liberty to ask Mr. Armstrong, have insurers become outlaws? And whence does he derive his principle that a man who upon the whole is prosperous in his affairs, thereby becomes a fair mark for the highway robber? And where did he learn that before a plaintiff who appears in a court of justice, to prosecute his claim for a loss sustained in his transactions with a particular individual, can recover, he must, preliminarily, shew that he is a beggar, or that he has been unfortunate with his other debtors on an average? And with still greater force may it be asked, where did he discover, or whence does he derive his rule, that when a man in any given branch of business appears before the proper tribunal to seek redress for an injury done him in his estate, he may be turned out of court because it is suspected that other individuals in the same business but with whom he has no connection, have gained in the course of the same year, 20 per cent. on their capital? So false, so unjust, so absurd a principle, belongs, we believe, exclusively to the American diplomatic agent, now in Paris, general John Armstrong.

In a word, if the ground of condemnation adopted by Mr. Armstrong, is to be admitted as a precedent, the judges of the maritime courts of Great Britain need no longer torture their faculties to discover

* Vide Evening Post, Nov. 1803.

...es where such houses ex...
...ed against Nick'n and Grif...
...had funds to fit out such a ...
...Jersey, such funds must ...
...rived from British sources."
...is carrying the principle of ...
...further than ever entered ...
...most inverate enemy Great ...
...d. After this, it will not ...
...y young merchant, in this ...
...ablish his credit for industry, ...
...integrity, and thereby ob... from his friends in England, ...
...land, so as to carry on his ...
...a more extensive scale; for ...
...h privateer capture his pro... erican minister stands ready ...
...eptor that it is a good prize, ...derived from British sources' ...
...the writer in the Charleston ...
...that this very extraordinary ...duction claims the most se... of our mercantile men, and ...who feels for the dignity and ...of his country.
...or protection (asks he) can ...receive, if our ministers, ...inted to represent the honor ...interests of their country ...w citizens, shall inveigh a... cantile character and reputa... t citizens, and expose their ...e lawless plunder of free... srs. Nicklin and Griffith, he ...rchants of unexceptionable ...from the industrious appli... antile talents, have been able ...respectability of their house. ...tion of the laws of the coun... rked a large property in the ...ey"; and when, after the ...captured, they prosecuted ...a foreign country, for the ...heir property, behold, the ...ster, in an official letter to the ...er of the public treasury, ...y to assert that these gentle... t in a condition to fit out a ...lue with their own means, ...ore they must have derived ...ritish sources," and this he ...press purpose of preventing ... And are public agents ...fitted out at great expence, ... with large salaries for the ...lling our citizens, and caus... ost serious losses in their

...ground taken by the ambas... their claim is the most ex... it ever entered the head of ...
...the *probability* that the pro... ed, he proceeds thus:
...surers are American, they ...y paid in their profits which ...qual to 20 per cent. per ann. ...; and if English, they can... in the treaty."
...ds, if the property, though ...insured by the English, it ...nned, because the insurers ...asmuch as the English are ...reaty; if insured by Ame... be condemed, because the ...mericans, inasmuch as A... rs in 1797, gained 20 per ...on their capital, and conse... ot be losers, and if not los... aimants. This two-edged ...less glittered very much in ... diplomatic agent, and he ...t it. But since when we ...y to ask Mr. Armstrong, ... become outlaws? And ...e derive his principle that a ... the whole is prosperous in ...reby becomes a fair mark ... robber? And where did ...fore a plaintiff who appears ...tice, to prosecute his claim ...ned in his transactions with ...dividual, can recover, he ...rily, shew that he is a beg... has been unfortunate with ...rs on an average? And ...er force may it be asked, ...scover, or whence does he ..., that when a man in any ...f business appears before ...hal to seek redress for an ... in his estate, he may be ...urt because it is suspected ...duals in the same business ...he has no connection, have ...ourse of the same year, 20 ...r capital? So false, so una... a principle, belongs, we ...ely to the American diplo... w in Paris, general John ...

...the ground of condemna... Mr. Armstrong, is to be ...ecedent, the judges of the ... of Great Britain need no ...their faculties to discover

...retences for condemning neutral cargoes; ...t will be sufficient hereafter to shew that ...hey have been insured by a company, on ...n average, make a handsome per centage ...t the winding up of their affairs at the end ...of the year, and this sweeping circum... ...stance may always be brought up to involve ...n one indiscriminate ruin every vessel that ...sails from our shores,

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7.

☞ In consequence of an accident happening to one of the CARRIERS of this paper, it was impossible to deliver them to the subscribers in the quarter he went sooner than this morning. The EDITOR hopes this information will be a sufficient apology for its non-delivery.

Tribute of respect.——On Thursday last a splendid entertainment was given to gen. EATON and capt. DECATUR, in the Long. Room of Mr. Vodges's hotel.—About one hundred and fifty gentlemen attended—— General F. Gurney president, and Messrs. G. Latimer and Robert Wharton, acted as vice-presidents, General Moreau was among the guests.

[*Phil. paper.*]

From among the Toasts on the occasion we select the following:

By the President, after gen. Eaton had retired:

WILLIAM EATON—The Hero who had the wisdom and enterprise to surmount the many obstacles opposed to him in Egypt: collect and conduct through the Lybian desert an army of undisciplined Barbarians: subdue the city of Derne by storm: carry terror to the heart of the bashaw of Tripoli: rescue three hundred citizens from slavery: and secure an honorable peace to his country, deserves more than her praise; nor shall the surreptitious hand, of a Randolph and a Clay, rifle him of a sprig of his well earned laurels.

After Captain Decatur retired.

The gallant DECATUR—whose skill and valor in the destruction of a 44 gun-ship under the walls of Tripoli, and whose intrepid attack with three gun boats on the whole Tripolitan line of seventeen, moored under their batteries, taking three and forcing the remainder into port—have impressed a terror of our arms, which must forever ensure respect from the Barbary powers, and honor to the American flag.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.

Arrived, Bremen ship Eliza, Hitchling 7 weeks from the River Jade; left there 4th Nov. The North American, Vickers, sailed for Baltimore ten days before.

Also, brig Alert, Coleman from Guadaloupe, via St. Thomas, schr. Marcus, Burwell, from Guadaloupe for New-London, put in with the loss of her foremast; brig Hope of Boston, from Martinique for New York, put in with the loss of her sails —schooner Ann, Helms, of Baltimore, from Antigua, just arrived; heard that the brig Henry, Allen, of this port had arrived at Guadaloupe; the ship Roboreous, Yearly, of this port for New Orleans from Bordeaux, has been condemned at Tortola.

Also a brig & schooner coastways.

Arrived, schooner Dash, Peterkin, from Lavera Cruz.

January 5.

Arrived, last night ship Jane, M'Carty, 100 days from Bourbon.

Proceedings of Congress

Taken for the "ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER."

NINTH CONGRESS,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 6.

Organization of the Militia.

Mr. Varnum from the committee on that part of the President's message which relates to the militia, made a further report by bill, which authorises the president of the United States to call out a detachment of *one hundred thousand militia*, which are to be armed & ready for service at a moments warning. Each state will be called upon to furnish its respective quota of this force—they may send volunteers instead of militia. The officers to be appointed out of the present militia, and the general officers by the president, who may call upon the whole or any part thereof as exigency may require.

The bill to be in force for two years and no longer. It was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole for tomorrow, and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker informed the house that he had received a letter from New-Yorrk, address and signed David Ramsay, and which was read.

It complained of the writers having been impressed near Barbadoes, by the British vessel called the Amelia and his protection torn, the writer asks in the plainest manner "Why does not congress resent such usage."

Referred to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Clinton, said he had the honor of presenting to the house the memorial of the merchants of the city of New York;

Mr. C. observed that it was signed by the most numerous part of the Mercantile interest in that city.

The memorial is very long. It complains and monstrates against the late construction of the belligerent powers on the rights of neutrals, the hurt and interruption to trade the depredations and insults on our flag on our own coast, and piracies committed on our vessels in the West Indies, praying protection by armed vessels at sea, and that our harbours may be put in a state of defence;

Referred to the committee of the whole —Ordered.

Affirmative 85.

Impressed Seamen.

Mr. Crowninshield, now rose, and observed that during the last sessions of Congress by a resolution of the house, a list of American seamen impressed by the British cruizers had been made. Since that time the evil had greatly increased, and at the present moment he believed that from 2500 to 3000 American seamen were compelled to serve in the British navy. These men, continued Mr. C. are wanted in their own country.

A letter has just been read, where a citizen complains of his child being impressed. Great Britain has no right to act in this manner, and it is time to endeavor to put a stop to these outrages.

He therefore moved, in effect,

That the secretary of state, be directed to lay before the house, a return of the names of American seament, who have been impressed by the ships of war or privateers of Great Britain, with the names of the vessels they were taken out of. Also an acccount of all passengers taken therefrom, coming to the United States; with a statement of any facts relating thereto.

More secret Communications.

Mr. J. Randolph, again, as on Friday observed that he had something of a secret nature to communicate, and he moved that the house be cleared of strangers.

PETITIONS

To the house of representatives of the United States, which may have been omitted in our daily reports of the proceedings.

In the presenting of petitions, a reporter is often at a loss. Members who present them, sometimes speak in so low a key that not one word can be heard, by one half of the house. When the petition is handed to the chair, the speaker frequently declares, that it is moved that the reading of the petition now presented, be dispensed with.

This added to the member moving from his seat and advancing to the chair is all a reporter knows respecting the motion; and he has no opportunity of referring for further information until the printed journal of the house is deliverde.

Of these we see printed the names of the following petitioners which we omitted naming; and, as many of the interested parties look to our paper for information, they are sometimes disappointed, from the cause above named, viz.

Petitions of Robert Mabry, of Southampton, Virginia:

Of Thomas Campbell, Philip Wilson:

Of Bayze Wells, of Fermington, in Connecticut:

Of Francis Adams, James Bornell:

Of Thomas Snowden, Robert Connolley:

Of William Breck, jun.

Of Jean Noel Destichan, speaker, and Elegius Fromentin, clerk of the house of representatives for the territory of New-Orleans, praying an alteration may be made in the law of the last session, respecting the title of lands; and for the cultivation of sugar:

Of Ludwig Kuhn, and of Jonathan Very:

Of James Callier, of the Mississippi territory, praying redress for injury and oppression sustained by the decision of the commissioners appointed to adjust the claims to land east of Pearl River.

Report in favor of the petition of Isaac Clason, by error named Clarkson.

Petition of Edwin Lewis, praying the right of pre-emption to land east of Pearl river:

Of the executors of doctor William Carter, of Richmond:

Of sundry inhabitants of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, praying for post offices from Belvidera to Springfield; and from thence to Knolton Mills; from thence thro' the Water Gap to Dutotsborough, and thence to Stroudsborough:

Of the inhabitants of New Malborough, Sandisfield, and Granville, praying a post route from Hartford to pass through these towns:

Of Jonathan Moore, administrator of David Moore:

Of John Keehmle, for arrears of pay for services in the revolutionary war with Great Britain.

These petitions were referred to different committees.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

And other valuable Books,

LATELY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, *Sen.*

At the ALEXANDRIA LIBRARY.

THE gentleman's and ladies' pocket Almanac for the present year, in plain and Morocco binding.

The poems of Camoen's, the celebrated author of the Lusiad,

Hey's Surgery with fine engravings,

Bayer on the diseases of the Bones, do.

The works of Dr. Rush, in 4 vols.

Witherings Botany, 4 vols.

Johnson's, Hopson's and Chaptal's Chemistry,

Lewis's Materia Medica.

Blair's Sermons complete, in 3 vols.

—— Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres, 2 vols.

Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 vols.

Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 vols.

Morse's American Geography, the new edition with Atlas,

Abbe Millot's general History, 5 vols.

Hume's and Barrow's History of England,

Ferguson's Roman History, 3 vols.

Gibbon's do. do. 8 vols.

Robertson's History of Charles 5th.

—— History of America,

Rollin's Ancient History, 10 vols.

Plutarch's Lives, 7 vols.

Roscoe's life of Lorenzo de Medicis, 3 vols.

Russel's Ancient and Modern Europe, 7 vols.

Travels of Anacharsis, 4 vols.

Mavor's collection of Voyages and Travels, in 24 vols.

Barrow's Travels in China,

Volney's View of the United States,

Bonaparte and the French people under his Consulate,

Tucker's Blackstone, 5 vols.

Marshall on Insurances,

Story's Pleadings,

Domestic Encyclopædia, 5 vols.

The works of Peter Pindar, 5 vols. (Lon. Edit.)

—— of Dr. Darwin, 5 vols.

Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vols.

Kett's Elements of General Science, 2 vols.

Moore's Navigation,

Bowditch's American Navigator,

Bluat's American Coasting Pilot,

Euclid's Elements,

Stranger in France,

Late Lord Chatham's Letters,

Ladies Library.

The American Gardiner,

Terrible Tractrations,

Democracy Unveiled,

Who wants a Guinea,

School of Reform,

Hoyle's games on the Cards,

The new edition of Shakespeare now in the press, of H. Maxwell, 1 vol. received,

Virgil, Horace, Cæsar and Sallust Delphini, new edition,

Murphy's Tacitus, do.

Leusden's Greek and Latin Testament,

Clark's Homer,

Schrevelii Lexicon,

Westminster, Gr. Grammar,

Lempriere's Classical Dictionary,

Ainsworth's and Young's Latin do.

Walker's and Johnson's English do.

Boyer's French do.

Spanish and French Grammars,

Potter's Antiquities of Greece,

Adam and Kennett's Antiquities of Rome,

The Latin Course, or a Judicious selection of the best pieces in Selectæ e Veteri and Selectæ e Profanis,

Mairs' Sallust,

Clarke's C. Nepos,

Morse's Geography abridged,

Travels of Anacharsis abridged,

Goldsmith's Natural History, do.

—— History of Greece and of Rome, do.

Walker and Johnson's Dictionaries, do.

Entick's Dictionary, with L. Murray's Grammar, do.

Lindley Murray's new and complete Spelling Book, justly esteemed the best that has ever yet appeared,

Pierce's, Dilworth's, Universal & Columbian do.

L. Murray's Grammar with abridgement of do. Reader, Sequel, &c.

Mrs. Trimmer's introduction to the knowledge of Nature, &c.

Scott's Lessons with coloured plates, Art of Reading and Columbian Orator,

Folio, Quarto, Octavo and Pocket Bibles in plain and Morocco bindings, Book of common Prayer, Psalm and Hymn Books, do.

Stationary of the very best kinds,

—CONSISTING OF—

Best Foolscap and quarto Vellum and folio post Paper, very best Dutch Quills, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Black and Red Ink, Inkstands of every kind, Slates and Pencils, Black lead Pencils, Gentlemen and Morocco Pocket Books, Purses and Thimbles, Penknives and Scissars; Reeve's Paints, Colours and Pencils; Scott's Liquid Blacking, Playing Cards and a great variety of Toy Books embellished with plates.

Blank Books of every kind with patent Spring backs, and patent ruling with faint lines made up to any pattern, of the best materials with care and dispatch. BOOK-BINDING in general either in a plain or elegant style on the lowest terms.

January 7. en3t

FIRST QUALITY APPLES.

Just received and for Sale,

Some excellent Apples,

900 bushels Potatoes,

A quantity of Cheese,

AND

A general assortment of Groceries,

Thomas Simms.

January 7. 3t

NOTICE.

IN the case of *Alexander Henderson*, junior, who is now in confinement in the prison rules of the county of Alexandria, at the suit of sundry creditors of the said Alexander Henderson and John M'Pherson and Co. in New-York: It is ordered, that the consideration of his application to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia, be adjourned until Saturday the eighteenth of this month. Notice is therefore hereby given, to the creditors of the said Henderson and of John M'Pherson and Co. that, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at the court-house of Alexandria county, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be admitted to the said Henderson, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

N. Fitzhugh.

January 6, 1806. d

NOTICE.

THOSE Citizens who are yet in arrears on account of Corporation Taxes, are earnestly requested to pay up the same, otherways I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of enforcing payment by distress, agreeable to a late order of Council.

George Drinker, *Collector*,

January 6. 1806. d1w

N. B. As I shall be absent from town for a few days, I have empowered *Robert Abercrombie* to collect and give receipts during my absence.

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY, the second day of February, 1806, will be sold, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, situate on the Potomack, in the county of King George adjoining Hooe's ferry, containing 356 acres.—On this land is an excellent landing for a fishery, a salt marsh of about 40 acres, from which immense quantities of hay may be cut, and furnishes the best fowling ground of any part of the Potomack in the vicinity. A considerable proportion of the land is in wood, and the arable land on the river is intermixed with shell, which adapts it well to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, or cotton.—The terms are, one half in hand, or approved bonds on demand; the remainder in twelve months with interest. A deed of trust will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Gerard Alexander.

December 14. law6t

Coffee, Salt, Cheese, &c.

DOUGLASS & MANDEVILLE,

KING-STREET,

Have just received and offer for Sale,

7000 lbs best Green Coffee

2500 bushels Coarse and Fine Salt

20000 wt Cheese, some of a superior quality

1000 bushels Oats

200 barrels inspected Herring

10 hogsheads West-India Rum

10 do. New-England Rum

40 boxes Candles

10 hogsheads Brown Sugar

20 barrels New-England Rum

20 do. Whiskey

5 pipes French Brandy

3 do. Holland Gin;

With a number of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

☞ Being about to close our business, we will dispose of the above articles at a reduced price.

FOR RENT,

The FLOUR STORE, upper end of King street, lately occupied by Messrs. Richardsons. For terms apply to

Joseph Mandeville, jun.

December 14. dawkaw3w

FOR SALE,

A valuable NEGRO MAN.

About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

November 29. eo

Liverpool Salt—Afloat,

200 hhds. Liverpool SALT,
On board the Favourite at Lawrason's wharf,
Rights, & Fowle;
Who have also for said schooner from Boston,

50 bbls. New England Rum,
6 hhds. Molasses,
90 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
20 do. Fresh Chocolate,
20 casks fresh Raisins,
20 do. Best Havanna Segars,
6 bales Burboon Gurnahs,
30 bolts First Quality Russia Duck,
6000 lbs. Sheet Lead.

ON HAND,

30 chests Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas,
100 bolts heavy Raven's Duck, superior in quality to English,
20 do. light Ravens,
40 barrels Turpentine.

A QUANTITY OF
Baltimore Bellona GUN-POWDER.

December 28. d

15 hogsheads } Prime retailing Molasses.
12 tierces }
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muscat Wine
4 half butts Constantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogsheads } New-England Rum
15 barrels }
50 barrels Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey
6 casks refined British Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate

Just received, and for sale, for cash or on the usual credits.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

December 21. d

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at John Gadsby's, in the town of Alexandria, on the 5th December, 1805—

Resolved, That the treasurer notify the stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, who have not paid up the several calls due from them, that the situation of the work will not admit of further indulgence; and that he cause legal proceedings to be had against all those who fail to make immediate payment—and that he publish this resolution in one of the newspapers of Alexandria, Leesburg, and Winchester.

True copy.

Levin Powell, *President.*

Dec. 6. d4w

KILN-DRIED MEAL.

200 barrels of Corn Meal, well dried, and in nice shipping order.

Apply to MORDECAI MILLER.

December 9.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

100 pcs. brown Russia Sheetings } Entitled to
100 do. Ravens Duck } Dbk. on Ex.
3 bales German Ticklenburgs
50 bolts Russia Duck
100 barrels Boston Beef
30 do. Tanners Oil
400 casks Stone Lime
100 boxes mould and dipt Tallow Candles
6 pipes old real Cognac Brandy
West India and New England Rum
And a quantity of Mens, Womens and Childrens SHOES.

John G. Ladd.

November 16. d

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Two boxes Irish Linen—*real Colerraines.*

50 barrels prime Pork.

WM. HODGSON.

November 28. d

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25. d6t.eo

44 bales GERMAN GOODS, assorted,

And for Sale, on moderate terms,

Lately imported from Bremen by the way of Baltimore.

ROBERT YOUNG.

December 7. dom

400 barrels Corn,
70 boxes fresh Muskatel and Bloom Raisins,
For Sale, by
Mandeville & Jamesson.

December 6. d

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening Sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and its being suited to every age and constitution, and also contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant a week old should no worms exist in the body, but if, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, Ascaridres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most fearful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the fundament—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and foetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with wakefulness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twelve months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary rest, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waxed rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection were repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off the billious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minorals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. law

COUNTY of ALEXANDRIA.

NOVEMBER 16, 1805.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of this county, a Negro Lad who calls himself MOSES. He says he was born of a free woman in Bladensburg, state of Maryland, and was sold at the sale of a Mr. Ross, of Bladensburg, to a Mr. Smith and a Mr. Green of New Orleans, and that he was persuaded to leave there by a Mr. Marshall, on pretence of getting him his freedom, and was brought to New York, and from there was sent to Alexandria, in the care of a Mr. Spencer, until the arrival of Mr. Marshall, who pretended to be his master, and left him in the care of Mr. John Gadsby, of Alexandria.—The owner, if he has any, is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

J. Campbell, Jailor,

November 22. law2m

☞ This Mr. Marshall drew a draft on the Honorable John Marshall, Chief Judge of the United States, which was protested as a forgery; it was in favor of some gentlemen in New York.

Bills on Philadelphia,

At short sight,

In sums to suit purchasers, may be had if immediate application is made to

Lawrason & Fowle.

December 5. d

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store.*

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.